son of his mother having become quite pale with fear when in private with the sage Vyasa; (यस्मात्पांडुत्वमापन्ना विरूपं प्रेक्ष्य मामिह । तस्मादेव सुतस्ते वै पांडुरेव भविष्यति Mb.). He was prevented by a curse from having progeny himself; so he allowed his first wife Kunti to make use of a charm she had acquired from Durvasas for the birth of sons. She gave birth to Yudhishthira, Bhima and Arjuna; and Madri, his other wife, by the use of the same charm, gave birth to Nakula and Sahadeva. One day *Pandu* forgot the curse under which he was labouring, and made bold to embrace Madri, but he fell immediately dead in her arms.] **-Comp.** —आमयः jaundice. —कंबलः 1. a white blanket. -2. a warm upper garment. -3. the housing of a royal elephant. —कंबलिन् *m.* 1. a carriage covered with a woollen blanket. -2. the housings of a royal elephant. —पुत्रः a son of Pâṇḍu, any one of the five Pâṇḍavas. —पृष्ठ *a.* 'white-backed', having no auspicious marks on the body, one from whom nothing great is to be expected. —भूमिः a region full of chalky soil. —मृत्तिका 1. white or pale soil. -2. the opal. —मृद् *f.* chalk. —रागः whiteness, pallor. —रोगः jaundice —लेखः a sketch made with chalk; a rough draft or sketch made on the ground, board &c.; पांडुलेखन फलके भूमौ वा प्रथमं लिखेत् । न्यूनाधिकं तु संशोध्य पश्चात्पत्रे निवेशयेत्॥ Vyâsa. —शर्करा light-coloured gravel (प्रमेहभेद). —शर्मिला an epithet of Draupadî. —सोपाकः N. of a mixed tribe; चांडालात्पांडुसोपाकस्त्वक्सार-व्यवहारवान् Ms. 10. 37.

पांडुकः 1 The yellowish-white colour. -2 Jaundice. -3 N. of Pâṇḍu.

पांडुकिन् *a.* Suffering from jaundice.

पांडुर *a.* [पांडुवर्णोऽस्यास्ति र] Whitish, pale-white, yellowish-white, pale; छविः पांडुरा *S.* 3. 10; R. 14. 26; Ku. 3. 33. —रं The white leprosy. **-Comp.** —इक्षुः a species of sugar-cane.

पांडुरिमन् *m.* Paleness, white or pale colour.

पांड्याः (*m.* pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants; तस्यानेव रघोः पांड्याः प्रतापं न विषेहिरे R. 4. 49. —ड्यः A king of that country; R. 6. 60.

पांडुवं An uncloured woollen garment.

पाण्य *a.* Praiseworthy, commendable.

पात् *a.* Protecting, guarding. —*m.* 1 Falling. -2 Sin. -3 A guardian.

पात *p. p.* Protected, guarded &c.; See पा.

पातः [पत्-घञ्] 1 Flying, flight. -2 Alighting, descending, descent. -3 Falling down, fall, downfall (fig. also); द्रुम°, गृह°; चरणपातः 'falling down at the feet'; R. 11. 92; पातोत्पातौ 'rise and fall.' -4 Destruction, dissolution, ruin; Ku. 3. 44. -5 A blow, stroke; as in खड्गपातः. -6 Shedding, discharging, emitting; असृक्पातैः Ms. 8. 44. -7 A cast, throw, shot; दृष्टि° R. 13. 18. -8 An attack, inroad. -9 Happening, coming to pass, occurrence. -10 A failing, defect. -11 An epithet of Râhu. -12 (In astr.) An inauspicious or malignant position or aspect. -13 The node in a planet's orbit.

पातन *a.* [पत्-णिच् ल्यु ल्युट्वा] Felling, cutting down. —नं 1 Causing to fall down, bringing or throwing down, knocking down. -2 Throwing, casting. -3 Humbling, lowering. -4 Removing. *N. B.* पातनं may have different meanings according to the noun with which it is used; *e. g.* दंडस्य पातनं 'causing the rod to fall', *i. e.* chastising; गर्भस्य पातनं 'causing the fœtus to fall', causing an abortion.

पातित *p. p.* 1 Cast down, struck down. -2 Overthrown, humbled. -3 Lowered.

पातिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [पत्-णिनि] 1 Going to, descending, alighting on. -2 Falling, sinking. Being contained in. -4 Felling or throwing down. -5 Pouring forth, discharging, emitting.

पातुक *a.* (की *f.*) [पत्-उकञ्] 1 Falling habitually or frequently. -2 Apt or disposed to fall. -3 Losing one's caste. -4 Going to hell. —कः 1 The declivity of a mountain, a precipice. -2 The water-elephant.

पात्य *a.* 1 To be caused to fall, to be felled or cut down. -2 To be imposed (as a fine); see पत्.

पातकः-कं [पातयति नरं, पत्-ण्वुल्] Sin, crime; (Hindu law-givers enumerate five great sins:—ब्रह्महत्या सुरापानं स्तेयं गुर्वंगनागमः । महांति पातकान्याहुः संसर्गश्चापि तैस्सह Ms. 11. 55).

पातकिन् *a.* Sinful, guilty.

पातंगिः 1 An epithet of Saturn. -Of Yama. -3 Of Karṇa. -4 Of Sugrîva.

पातंजल *a.* (ली *f.*) Composed by Patanjali; पातंजले महाभाष्ये कृतभूरिपरिश्रमः Paribhâshenduśekhara. —लं The Yoga system of philosophy taught by Patanjali. (It is generally believed that Patanjali, the author of the Mahâbhâshya, is the same as the author of the Yoga system; but it is a dubious point).

पातालं [पतत्यस्मिन्नधर्मेण पत्-आलञ्; cf. Un. 1. 114] 1 The last of the seven regions or worlds under the earth, said to be peopled by Nâgas; the seven regions are:— अतल, वितल, सुतल, रसातल, तलातल, महातल, and पाताल. -2 The lower regions or world in general; R. 15. 84; 1. 80. -3 An excavation, a hole. -4 Submarine fire. -5 (In astrol.) The fourth house or sign from that in which the sun is present. —लः 1 A kind of instrument for distillation or the calcination and sublimation of metals. -2 N. of Jupiter's year (of 361 days). **-Comp.** —गंगा the Ganges of the lower world. —ओकस् *m.*, -निलयः, -निवासः, -वासिन् *m.* 1. a demon. -2. a Nâga or a serpent-demon.

पातिः 1 A master. -2 A bird. -3 A husband.

पातिकः The Gangetic porpoise.

पातित्यं Loss of caste or position.

पातिली 1 A snare, trap. -2 A small earthen vessel. -3 A woman of a particular class.

पातिव्रत्यं Fidelity to a husband, chastity.

पात्रं [पाति रक्षत्यधेयं, पिबत्यनेन वा पात्रन् Tv.] 1 A drinking-vessel, cup, jar. -2 A vessel or pot in general; पात्रे निधायार्घ्यं R. 5. 2, 12; any sacrificial vessel or utensil. -3 A receptacle of any kind, recipient; Pt. 2. 97. -4 A reservoir. -5 A fit or worthy person, a person fit or worthy to